

# The Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast are served together with unfailing regularity in the Best Homes of Richmond. In your morning program complete!

## Modesty

"T was really nothing," writes a British private, who, crawling out in front of the trenches to bring in a dying comrade, won the Victoria Cross.

He is right—it was really nothing. In the heat of battle risking one's life is a mere bagatelle. Viewing the act from a safe distance, half of the average men would say he was a hero; half would say he was a fool. He himself disavows any intention of being either, and complacently remarks that the Victoria Cross took him by surprise. The viewpoint makes a lot of difference.

## The Minimized Peril

NO less an authority than Sir William Osler reports that to-day disease is a greater peril than bullets, and that we who live in the midst of germs and alleys are in greater danger, relatively, than they who fight in the midst of Germans and allies. Only one out of 700 who reached the base hospitals in England died, and he of tetanus. This goes to prove that self-sterilization of bullets and scientific treatment of wounds make bullet holes far less difficult to deal with than pathological conditions in every-day disease. But, of course, there are thousands who never reach the base hospitals. The ditches are long, and the record appalling.

## For One Good Service

CONGRESSMAN DAVID J. LEWIS, of the Sixth Maryland District, is a candidate for re-election. Away down here in Virginia we may be supposed to have nothing to do with Maryland politics, but Lewis belongs to the whole country, by virtue of the fact that he is the father of the parcel post system, and, as such, he ought to stay on the job until his child has grown up. The Sixth Maryland District will see that he is returned, of course.

All around Lewis there are Congressmen from everywhere who are clamoring for return—a majority of them, no doubt, in consideration of some purely local service. But Lewis was fortunate enough to hit upon something that takes his service out of locality, and applies it to the country at large. Parcel post is yet an infant. It will grow up, of course. And, according to the Postmaster-General and others who know, it will grow better with Lewis's assistance than without it.

## Fire Prevention Day

MAYOR AINSLIE'S announcement of his purpose to issue shortly a proclamation designating a "Fire Prevention Day," should have Richmond's sympathetic approval. Such days are useful in themselves, in that they result in the elimination of conditions from which destructive fires often spring. They have a further and deeper usefulness, as they direct the public mind to the enormous and unnecessary fire loss that this country suffers every year.

The destruction of property in fires caused by gross carelessness and negligence is a public scandal. Not only does such destruction represent an economic waste appalling in character and amount, but it involves also a heavy tax, in the high cost of insurance, that every owner of property has to pay. Experts say that at least half the fire loss of this country could be prevented by the exercise of reasonable care. If that care were exercised and the loss reduced in the estimated proportion, insurance premiums also would be reduced one-half.

Under existing conditions, the careful property owner pays a largely enhanced rate of insurance, because other property owners are negligent. The fact is that changes in our insurance laws are vitally needed. When a fire is the result of gross negligence, recovery on the policy of insurance should be as completely barred as where an actual criminal purpose is established. That would create a very different public attitude.

In the meantime, "Fire Prevention Day" is an admirable institution. It is an excellent thing, especially for Richmond, which last year had an almost marvelous record in the smallness of its fire loss. The community is entitled to a just pride in that record, and should bend every effort to have it maintained. "Fire Prevention Day" is one means to that highly commendable end.

## Those Minor Tragedies

NINE persons were killed in a railroad collision, and fifteen injured, near Memphis. The newspapers mentioned the fact in a modest way. Not long ago there would have been great excitement and indignation. To-day it takes more than a mere railroad wreck and a few lives lost to attract more than local attention.

It was a tragedy, a few years ago, when an automobile struck a man and maimed him; if it killed him, the mob talked about lynching. But we are becoming accustomed to treating automobile killing as a necessary evil—a thing which cannot be avoided—a part of human progress, in the interest of which there must be human sacrifice.

When aviators first began to fall from their machines, every fall sent a shock of horror and a thrill of sympathy through the land. To-day when an aviator takes a dash

to earth it is cause for paragraphic mention and passing notice. And by the time aviators fight enough duels in the air to remove the edge of excitement, even that Jules Vernish drama will be a mild affair.

Just now we are so accustomed to reading of men being killed by hundreds and thousands that the death in any manner whatsoever of any individual, or a few individuals in a group, does not give us pause. We are unconsciously making comparisons, and the minor tragedy loses force.

It is easy to become callous; quite easy to think in large numbers and heroic sizes, of human tragedies. We become hardened that way, and sometimes the more sentimental of us think it is a bad thing for the human race. And it is; but there seems to be nothing in the way of a remedy at hand.

## Congress and the Cotton Situation

THE Sixty-third Congress, which closed its second session on Saturday, after continuous service extending over nineteen months, will have an important place in the history of this country. It has enacted constructive legislation of the highest importance, it has redeemed with unfaltering fidelity the promises made in the campaign that resulted in the election of Woodrow Wilson, and it has stood steadfastly behind the President in his determination that this nation shall not be embroiled in war.

Among the great positive achievements that history will place to the credit of the Sixty-third Congress are the following:

A modern and far-seeing system of banking and currency.  
An honest and decent tariff.  
Repeal of the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act, thus meeting the country's obligations to foreign nations.  
The Federal Trade Commission.  
The Clayton antitrust bill.  
A \$35,000,000 government railroad in Alaska.  
American registry of foreign-built ships and opportunistly conferred on American enterprise of re-establishing the American merchant marine.  
Ratification of twenty-six arbitration treaties.  
Destruction of the lobby.

With such a record, it is unfortunate that the closing days of the Congress should have been marred by the efforts of Senators and Representatives from some of the cotton States to obtain the passage of measures affecting the cotton situation that were economically unsound and that could have carried no real relief. There is no lack of sympathy anywhere in this country with the people of those Commonwealths in which cotton is king—though in these days a king humbled and dethroned—but the bond issue favored by the coteries of which Senator Smith, of Georgia, and Representative Henry, of Texas, were the leaders would have served only to play further havoc with the already menaced and disturbed financial structure.

Unhappy as is the situation in which the cotton States find themselves, there is no sound reason of public policy why the rest of the nation should be taxed to relieve them. The government that embarks on a course of that description is headed for the financial reefs.

It is comforting to observe that sentiment in the cotton States themselves was by no means unanimous in approval of the Smith-Henry plan, with its \$250,000,000 bond issue and its incidental pauperization of a whole section. The Houston Post, one of the ablest and most influential of Texas newspapers, discusses as follows the attitude of Mr. Henry and of Senator Sheppard, of that State, who introduced some cotton relief legislation of his own in the upper house:

Both Mr. Henry and Mr. Sheppard must have known that their attitude of opposition to the administration's policy could not possibly prevail; that under no circumstances could Congress, possessing an intelligent comprehension of the present financial problems of the country, pursue a course that could have been productive only of disaster. And certainly both must have known that even if Congress had been weak enough to pass the cotton relief bills, the President would have been compelled by his high sense of public obligation to veto them.

What Mr. Henry and the few who have joined with him have accomplished has been nothing more than to embarrass temporarily those who have essayed the task of relieving the cotton situation. The President and Secretary McAdoo, men of far greater insight and knowledge, have proceeded along rational lines, and that will be shown with the opening of the Federal reserve banks.

At any rate, Congress has adjourned, without committing the country to this new economic folly. That in itself is sufficient cause for public congratulation and relief.

## Policewomen and Thugs

BALTIMORE has recently passed through a severe test of its policewomen system. Two of these valuable aides in the preservation of law and order, assigned to Highlandtown to investigate social conditions there, were shot at and felt the keen cut of the wind as bullets passed—or thought they did. And two days later another policewoman in the heart of the city, locating a negro who had been snatching purses and assaulting women, was shot and possibly fatally wounded, and a policeman accompanying her was also shot, by their intended prisoner.

Policewomen were appointed originally for probation purposes, especially to look out for children and young girls who, for various reasons, were under surveillance. Their duties broadened with effective work in minor things, and they were put to detective detail and patrolling the shopping districts. Then Baltimore uplifters asked for the two who took part in the Highlandtown raid, believing that they could get closer to the deep social problems involved than could men.

There is no question that policewomen are useful, and could be continued in usefulness in a limited field of activity; but it does seem, at this distance and with the information at hand, that Baltimore has gone just a little too far in exposing its policewomen to danger. Let the lawless colored element develop a contempt for women as policemen, and they will grow less considerate of women generally. The feeling may spread to servants, and the household problem may be increased by a general wave that seems to make itself felt when such social turnings get a firm foothold. Policewomen, for their own safety and for the sex, should be assigned only to such duties as will not involve them in the harder work that belongs to men.

Income tax statistics show there are only forty-four persons in this country who have acknowledged incomes of over a million dollars a year. This shows that our real aristocracy is a very limited class.

Colonel Roosevelt swears he will never go back to the Republican party. The party has never forgotten the time when he went back on it.

## SONGS AND SAWS

### The War Taxes.

It won't be long before we all  
Will have to start to pay.  
The taxes Uncle Sam has laid  
To keep the wolf away.

Perhaps you haven't had the time  
To fight through the law to wade—  
Well, here are some poor sufferers  
On whom the tax is laid:

There's no new tax on whiskey,  
But there is one on beer;  
There's none as yet on motor cars,  
And gasoline goes clear.

Tobacco factories feel the weight  
Of this new excise law;  
You will pay more for that you smoke  
And eke for what you chew.

The theatres must come across,  
And movies, too, I fear.  
Each broker has to help the cause  
With thirty bucks a year.

(The lines above refer to those  
Who broke in bonds and stocks.  
But he who broke in pawnshops likewise  
Must open his treasure box.)

Perfumery must pay a tax,  
And powder, too, and rouge,  
And chewing gum, that everywhere  
The lady typists use.

Newspapers get it in the neck  
And sleeping cars as well—  
In fact, this tax that we must pay  
Will make us all say:  
Dog gone it!

Scriptural.  
He—Will you give me a  
kiss—She—Why not? It is more  
blessed to give than to  
receive.  
They (after an intermis-  
sion)—Ah-h-h!

The Psalmist Says:  
The way of the transgressor is hard, we are  
told, but sometimes it is a whole lot softer  
than that of the upright man, who makes a  
fight to be kind, loyal, honest and truthful.  
What's the use?

Amending the Purpose.  
Grubbs—Have you joined the buy-a-bale  
movement?  
Stubbs—Not yet, but I am one of the leaders  
in the buy-a-beer movement. Don't you want  
to be tagged?

The Duet.  
There is no use in talking.  
The dust piles up in stacks—  
Of course, such things can hardly be,  
But is it a conspiracy  
To force a bootblack tax?

THE TATTLER.

## Chats With Virginia Editors

The Marion News (Republican) remarks editorially: "Well! well! Now comes Candidate Irvine and claims a majority in every county in the district except perhaps Tazewell." Earlier reports from the Ninth indicated that all was well, but we hardly hoped to see it conceded by Editor Anderson. "Brer" Anderson's candidate, Sleep, has apparently passed to the slumpage.

"The Zepplin casts its shadow over Europe," the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch observes, sententiously. Aye, and something less harmless.

The Northern Neck News moralizes: "War! war! war! and then again war! Fool people cutting other fool people's throats, murdering their fellowmen by the thousands, and imagining, no doubt, that the world is saying of them as men said in semicivilized times: 'Saul hath slain his thousands,' but David has slain his tens of thousands." Then offers up this Te Deum: "We return thanks at this juncture for the elimination from public life of Theodore Roosevelt and men of his ilk. So be it." The News is obviously of the opinion that with "Terrible Teddy" injected into the European situation it would be "some war."

Says the Memphis Commercial-Appeal: "Rye says Hooper calls him a different name every day." But what's the name in that? Aren't the "brands" almost as numerous as the stars in the sky or the sands on the seashore?—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot. We don't know, but assuming that the V.-P. discusses the matter advisedly, perhaps he can designate the brands that make the stars most numerous.

There is a note of pathos in this plaintive recitation, echoing from the editorial column of the Halifax Gazette: "We were in Richmond this week and did not go to see that burlesque show. Postscript: 'We were alone, too.' Such is barely possible.

The Altavista Journal is reconciled to the new era, which will dawn upon Virginia in 1916, and tenders this advice: "Every village in Virginia should have a town pump, and every town and city with water works should have a drinking fountain where a stream of pure running water dispenses Adam's ale to the thirsty population. Pure water and plenty of it is a good commodity." Now, all together, fast and forte: "The Old Oaken Bucket for Mine." Andante, allegretto, allegro.

## Gossip from "Down Home"

The editor of the Wilmington Star has no sympathy for an armless man in a free-for-all fight. We take it, from this cold declaration of neutrality: "When we get out of it without yelling for help from those who have trouble of their own." Whether the comment was inspired by some current event of local interest or intended as a "never again" resolution, readers of the Star are left to judge for themselves.

Among other things for which the Charlotte Observer is prepared to give thanks this year is the football season. Of the University of North Carolina. The Observer observes: "North Carolinians who have waited long for a State university football team over which they might appropriately throw their hats up in the air seem to be coming into their own in this respect. It is a cause for self-congratulation that Carolina's eleven this year gives promise of enabling us to hold our heads up after Thanksgiving Day." The team has made an excellent showing in the preliminary events of the season. The alumni of the varsity have "kicked in" handsomely, according to report, and have placed ample funds at the disposal of the management, allowing the men who are in daily contact with the players to exercise their own judgment in training and organizing for action. This accounts for the fine form and fettle and the abundant "pep" exhibited by the team.

"High time," says the Greensboro News, "for the Asheville Citizen to make some withering remarks about German Ostend-tation." What's the use? You've knocked us off our Kiehl. Is the rejoinder of the Citizen. Nevertheless and notwithstanding (with the emphasis on the latter participle), the suggestion of the News is justifiable. In altitudinous Asheville everything is necessarily in "high time."

Everybody's hammering on the "same old Bill," and we don't know that he doesn't deserve it all, but as a publicity agent for his own exploitation Mr. Sulzer is entitled to promotion to the Roosevelt class. The Raleigh Times gives him a severe jolt on the challenges to debate

he has been issuing. Why not insure a long interval of quiet and repose by giving the "same old Bill" a steady job as consul or subconsul in the island of Yap? There is no cable communication with Yap, and mail comes from the island to the United States only once in three months.

Comment and hope expressed by the Raleigh News and Observer: "A little child shall lead them. Maybe something practical will come of the petition of the children of America asking the warring powers of Europe to desist." A consummation devoutly to be wished. But the war lords responsible for the European situation acted as if a little child did lead them, and it wasn't a very bright child, at that.

"Plenty of limburger cheese is made in America to supply the demand," the Durham Daily Sun informs its readers. We have always cherished the belief that more than a plenty of limburger cheese has been made.

## War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 26, 1864.)

In the Valley affairs have quieted down to the original status preceding the battle of Cedar Creek and General Early's inglorious defeat at that point and the loss of pretty much all of his artillery. The enemy is now beyond Cedar Creek with their tents whitening their former camp grounds.

Information received at a late hour last night is to the effect that Grant's outer line of works on our left at Petersburg, in the vicinity of the Appomattox River, has been leveled to the ground within the past few days and nights and abandoned. This may mean that the enemy has gotten behind their inner works and cleared the frontal ground for some kind of decisive action.

The Confederate steamer Florine from Nassau, loaded with supplies for the Confederate armies, while attempting to run into Charleston Harbor, was attacked, chased and fired upon by Yankee gunboats and so severely disabled that the captain found it necessary to beach her. His effort to run the steamer down the beach was not successful, and she was sunk, all of her cargo being lost, and a dozen or more men lost their lives.

When General Johnson, the commander of the Federal Hood to Dalton, Ga., was forced by General Hood to retreat, he was followed by his records showed that his force consisted of 500 negro soldiers wearing the blue uniform, 250 whites, six pieces of artillery and a large quantity of army stores and ammunition. General Johnson complained bitterly that Sherman had left him in the lurch and failed to furnish the protection and help that he might have done and that was demanded by all of the rules and laws of war.

Concerning the affair at Cedar Creek, General Grant has reported to Stanton, the United States Secretary of War, as follows: "Turning what bid fair to be a disaster into a glorious victory stamps Sherman, what I have always thought him to be, one of the ablest of our generals."

The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, in its session just closed, has recommended the increase of the salaries of all of the preachers to meet the increased prices for foodstuffs, etc. A majority of the Presbyterian churches already anticipated this action, and raised salaries accordingly.

Yellow fever continues to rage in Newbern, Beaufort, Morehead City and other Eastern North Carolina towns. Several prominent people in the towns named have been stricken with the disease.

The city markets are almost bare of supplies, and the people of the city are finding it hard to get enough to supply the tables. However, the smokehouses are yet holding back some meat, and now and then a few barrels of flour. As long as bread and meat hold out vegetables and fruits can be dispensed with.

The New York Herald, a copy of which has just been received, rejoices very much that gold has declined in New York, and is now down to 214, having tumbled 10 cents within three days.

## The Voice of the People

Girls Warned of Conditions at Fair.  
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—I am writing to you against rosy dreams of employment at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915 is being sounded all over the country by the Travelers' Aid Society of California. Already there are scores of girls out of employment in San Francisco. As every great exposition is a time of trouble for the thousands of lost girls, California is preparing to meet and avert many such tragedies as may result from the influx of strangers to its metropolises next year.

The National Vigilance Committee reports that much of the white slave traffic is carried on by persons offering assistance to women traveling alone, stating that in 1912 no less than 566 women and girls were lost between New York and Chicago alone. College girls, young wives, foreigners and working girls made up that number.

As a means of prevention of such tragedies travelers' aid work is carried on in over 100 cities in the United States, where women wearing badges are found at terminals and ports to guide and direct the unprotected stranger. Thousands of girls and women have been saved from a fate worse than death by these agents. Organized on a nonsectarian basis, stands in various cities are uniting with the Travelers' Aid Society of California, in an effort to prevent crime and tragedy in the general exodus to the Pacific Coast next year.

The Travelers' Aid Society of this city, recently organized on a nonsectarian basis, stands in readiness for such co-operation and will distribute circulars of information and warning sent out by the California Society.

HELEN E. BEARDSLEY,  
Richmond, October 24, 1914. Secretary.

## Wants More Broad and Main Cars.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—I would like to ask why there is a discrimination in the street railway company against the Broad and Main lines in the rush hour. Many extra cars are placed on the Main Street line in the evening, but none on the Broad and Main. Yesterday just after 6 o'clock I stood at Ninth and Main Streets while five went by going west. No Broad and Main car passed in the interim, and I went home finally on a Westhampton car.

This morning I stood at my corner in the West End while three Broad and Twenty-fifth Street cars passed, going east, with no Broad and Main. I have been down town on a crowded Westhampton car. It does seem that the crowded traffic on the Broad and Main line would justify a more frequent service than is given on the Westhampton line. S. B. W.,  
Richmond, October 24, 1914.

## The Bright Side of Life

Saved Them Trouble.  
"I thought you were going to move into a more expensive apartment," the landlord saved us the trouble of applying for a new one. "He raised the rent of the one we have been occupying."—Washington Star.

Mountain and Mouse.  
Dinah (leaving his place to waitress)—Yes, mum, I am (moving) this place to mouse.—  
Missess—Why, Dinah, whatever can have displeased you with your position? Haven't I been treating you well?  
Dinah—Yes, indeed, you have, mum. But to tell the truth, miss, in this house they am too much shifflin' ob de dishes for de fewness ob de vittles.—Washington Herald.

Foiled Again!  
"Germany has expelled all the foreign students from her schools," he remarked by way of prying the lid off the conversation. "Oh, really?" she asked. "What for?" "They're afraid they'll learn something," was his comical reply. "Well, that's what they went there for, wasn't it?" she countered, and his second reply threw up the sponge to save him from further punishment.—Buffalo Express.

## Upsetting All Precedents Concerning Hares

ONE OF THE DAY'S BEST CARTOONS



—From the St. Joseph News-Press.

## EFFECTS OF MODERN PROJECTILES

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

PARIS, October 17.—The Journal Debats says that during the first month after the first arrival of wounded at the Vichy Hospital, where the most important operations are performed, the average of the operations was twenty per day out of 8,000 cases treated.

Of these 800 operations, no more than ten were amputations. And among the ten were some of single fingers and parts of fingers only. Two legs, one arm and one wrist were all the serious amputations that proved necessary at this great hospital.

This very small proportion of amputations, in comparison with the number of preceding wars, is accounted for, first, by the difference in the effects of modern projectiles, which have not so much tendency to produce shivers of bone. The wound is more localized and cleaner cut than formerly. In the second place, surgical science has progressed, and wounds that would have seemingly required the amputation of a member are now treated with a view to saving it.

In connection with the treatment of bullet and shrapnel wounds, the Temps Lyons hospital has demonstrated that the German bullets are magnetic, and are in many cases easily extracted by the application of a powerful magnet.

In one case, at the Desmettes Hospital at Lyons, a bullet was extracted from a depth of three and a half inches by an electro magnet, powerful

enough to lift a ton, while its extraction would have been extremely difficult by any other process. The magnet is also being used together with radiography to locate bullets, splinters of shells, etc., under the flesh, rendering immense services to the surgeons.

There is less sickness in the French army after two months on the battlefield than in time of peace, due to the efficiency and preparedness of the military health service, according to Professor Edmond Delorme, medical inspector-general of the army and a member of the Academy of Medicine.

Since the beginning of the war he has been on an official mission of inspection of field and other hospitals where the French wounded have been treated.

"He established, in the first place," says the Figaro, "that military conditions in our army are perfect. The wounded Frenchman is a healthy man. Sickness is exceptional. During this war the number of cases of sickness is less than in time of peace." Complications from wounds cause the most serious trouble. They occur with surprising frequency and gravity, says Professor Delorme. They chiefly result in gaseous gangrene and tetanus. Injections of oxygenated water are efficacious in both cases, but for tetanus, injections of antitetanic serum are being used as a preventive. More than 600,000 doses of this serum have been turned over to the army health service by the Pasteur Institute since the beginning of the war. By this means it is expected that the lives of thousands of wounded will be saved.

## FRENCH SOLDIERS FRESH FROM BATTLE

BEAUVAIS, October 17.—One cannot travel anywhere west of the great fighting line without coming across fugitives at every step or signs of the battle.

"I was at Nanteuil," says one with his arm in a sling. "I was still fighting yesterday and the Germans were falling back. We heard that the English had driven them across the Marne. Ah, they are fine, those English. We were on our side for forty-eight hours under a heavy fire. We were chasing to get at the Germans, but our officers would not let us. Our time had not yet come. It was only when the enemy came within 500 yards that we were allowed to move. We made a dash for them after a few volleys and drove them back, keeping under cover. But we could not go far. The enemy's batteries and machine guns were always ready to pour a murderous fire in our direction. In two days we gained only a mile and a half."

"Stand back," the ambulance men shouted to us, and a Zouave, with his red Algerian cap and baggy trousers, England are making much ado about capturing German tanks. Manufacturers declare that the banking situation is so unfavorable that English firms cannot be expected to attempt an aggressive export business.

At a recent meeting called to discuss extension of foreign trade, one manufacturer produced letters from his banker which are said to be typical of the position of London banking houses. The manufacturer had asked for a loan advance on a shipment to a foreign customer with whom the manufacturer had dealt for years. The bill of exchange, the goods and the good name of the manufacturer were all offered as security, yet the banker replied that his institution did not care for that sort of business.

If British manufacturers cannot discount their bills, they say, a curtailment rather than an expansion of foreign business will be imperative, and the London Board of Trade has been so advised by scores of manufacturers. Still the manufacturers have not been discouraged by the unfavorable financial conditions and are endeavoring to duplicate articles which have hitherto been supplied by the Germans and Austrians.

At present a glass and pottery exhibition is in progress under auspices of the commercial intelligence branch of the board of trade. Samples of all sorts of pottery and glassware, formerly sent to England from the two countries at war with Great Britain, are on exhibition. This exhibition is primarily for the benefit of English manufacturers who are supplied with full information as to the quantities of such ware as Germany and Austria have been selling to English subjects.

A similar exhibition was held at which toys and games formerly supplied to England by its enemies were shown. But the pottery and glass field is a more inviting one and the English

We ask to relieve him of the heavy metal plate, but he clings to it stubbornly.  
"His face brightens up as he tells us his story. He was up at the front the day of the declaration of war. 'That very night we received orders. Three days later we were up at Liege, and since that day we were hardly ever out of the saddle. I was at Nemur, at Charleroi, at Mons, at Saint Quentin, and at Meaux. I think it was somewhere near Chateau-Thierry that I got my wound. I was with half a dozen of my comrades and the rest of the peloton."

"We were driving back a detachment of Uhlans, when I found myself facing half a dozen of them 300 yards away. They were aiming at me carefully, and their bullets were everywhere. One Uhlman particularly, on whom I had my eye, took aim at least ten seconds. I ducked down, and the bullet hit my horse in the head and without killing him. The next minute the beast got another bullet in the head, but still he carried me. What a fine animal! He was aimed back twice and I fired I saw the Uhlman fall. The rest were turning, when a dozen infantry crept up from a bank. That was too much. I turned round to find my comrades, and one of the shrapnels hit my breastplate. It glanced off and got imbedded in my arm. A few minutes later I got back to my quarters, and was ordered away with the first batch of wounded."

The breastplate, to which he clung so eagerly, had a deep dent on the left side. Had it not been for that, the bullet would have entered his heart. "That is why I am keeping it," he said smilingly, "it has saved my life."

## English-Effort to Capture German Trade

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]  
LONDON, October 17.—Commercial leagues and associations throughout England are making much ado about capturing German trade. Manufacturers declare that the banking situation is so unfavorable that English firms cannot be expected to attempt an aggressive export business.

At a recent meeting called to discuss extension of foreign trade, one manufacturer produced letters from his banker which are said to be typical of the position of London banking houses. The manufacturer had asked for a loan advance on a shipment to a foreign customer with whom the manufacturer had dealt for years. The bill of exchange, the goods and the good name of the manufacturer were all offered as security, yet the banker replied that his institution did not care for that sort of business.

If British manufacturers cannot discount their bills, they say, a curtailment rather than an expansion of foreign business will be imperative, and the London Board of Trade has been so advised by scores of manufacturers. Still the manufacturers have not been discouraged by the unfavorable financial conditions and are endeavoring to duplicate articles which have hitherto been supplied by the Germans and Austrians.

At present a glass and pottery exhibition is in progress under auspices of the commercial intelligence branch of the board of trade. Samples of all sorts of pottery and glassware, formerly sent to England from the two countries at war with Great Britain, are on exhibition. This exhibition is primarily for the benefit of English manufacturers who are supplied with full information as to the quantities of such ware as Germany and Austria have been selling to English subjects.

A similar exhibition was held at which toys and games formerly supplied to England by its enemies were shown. But the pottery and glass field is a more inviting one and the English

factories are already trying to duplicate many of the wares Austria and Germany have produced in great quantities for foreign trade.

The shortage of potash is a serious handicap to the production of explosives, dyes and other glass equipment for use in laboratories. Strangely enough, England has relied almost exclusively on Germany for such materials, and has never tried to produce them.

English manufacturers of glassware have specialized in the production of superior to those manufactured in Austria. Before the war, England will doubtless have a good supply of dolls free from the stamp "Made in Austria," now so distasteful to English children and adults alike. Sir Richard Wainwright has founded a committee which is organizing the British Toy Association for the